

## THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

VENEZUELA UNEASY  
AT CASTRO'S LANDING

Ex-President's Followers May  
Be 1,000—Troops Sent to  
Gulf of Maracaibo.

## OFFICIAL REPORTED KILLED

President of State of Zulia,  
Which Was "Man of Destiny's"  
Objective from Castillitas,  
Believed Victim of Bomb.

Willemstad, Curaçao, July 8.—The Venezuelan government has positive news that Cipriano Castro, the exiled President of Venezuela, effected a landing at Castillitas Point, on the west coast of the Goajira Peninsula, which forms the northwestern extremity of Colombia. Castillitas Point is within about twenty-five miles of the Venezuelan frontier, formed by the western boundary of the State of Zulia.

Rumors reached here this afternoon that Gumersindo Mendez, President of the State of Zulia, had been killed by a bomb.

Castro is said to have a following of about a thousand men. The ex-President's partisans here have no official notification of his having reached Venezuela, but they are convinced he has accomplished this. A schooner which has arrived here from Maracaibo brings news of a threatened revolt at San Carlos, which was betrayed to the authorities. Many of those concerned in the rising were made prisoners.

Caracas, July 8.—The government has not yet been able to confirm that Cipriano Castro has landed in Venezuela or in neighboring territory. It is not considered possible that the ex-President, even if he has secured a foothold in Venezuela, has been able to get any considerable number of men behind him. Nevertheless, troops have already been dispatched to the Gulf of Maracaibo on board a warship.

La Guaira, July 8.—President Gomez and the members of his Cabinet took breakfast aboard the United States armored cruiser North Carolina to-day. After the breakfast, a reception was given to guests from Caracas.

The warship will sail to-morrow for the United States with Special Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas C. Dawson on board.

How different a proposition is General Cipriano Castro with his feet on Venezuelan soil and a thousand men at his back from the solitary plotter on the other side of the Atlantic, with the European powers opposed to his return to his native country, is readily understood in the light of his earlier bold and triumphant career. It is true that the self-styled "man of destiny" is again in Venezuela he must be dealt with by the Venezuelans themselves, who have not forgotten that he once overthrown the government with an army that originally numbered only twenty-three men.

It was on May 23, 1899, that Castro, then a rancher in Los Andes, took offense at the governor of the province and General Andrade, President of the republic, and determined to unseat them both. He set out at the head of his handful of ranchmen, followed by the jeers of the populace. Within a month he had an army of several thousand men and captured Valencia, the second city of the country. Advancing on capital, he defeated Andrade's troops, and when he reached Caracas the President had fled.

For ten years Castro ruled Venezuela with an iron hand, and it was not until broken in health he went to Europe that his enemies mustered the strength to depose him. He has boasted that he would return to Venezuela and resume power. The United States government and other governments made it their business to prevent his return if possible, but he appears to have outwitted the international watchers. In January last he was reported in the Canary Islands. On subsequent dates he was said to be at Los Palmas with his family, at Lisbon and at Gibraltar. Last month Washington heard that he was aboard the steamer Consul Grostuck, which the Haytian government had purchased after the cruiser had been dismantled by the Italian navy. The Grostuck arrived at Port-de-Paix, Hayti, and after a brief stop for repairs proceeded to Port-au-Prince. Her crew said they knew nothing of Castro. His movements for several weeks are a matter of conjecture, as is the extent of the resources at his command. According to one account, he has \$5,000,000 francs in the Credit Lyonnais, Paris.

## ADMITS SMUGGLING ARMS

Dr. Carlos Dardano Confesses to Fomenting a Rising in Salvador.

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, July 8.—Dr. Carlos Francisco Dardano, who was arrested on July 1 for conspiracy against the government, has confessed that he brought arms into the country in barrels of wine. In Dardano's house at the time of his arrest supplies of ammunition, arms and material for making bombs were found.

In his confession Dr. Dardano said he had attempted to bring about a revolution with the aid of former President Alfaro. The movement originally was directed against Fernando Figueroa, who preceded Dr. Manuel Araujo as President of the republic. He was not able to land arms conveniently at that time. Later, although he secured arms and munitions, he found that his efforts in fomenting a rising against President Araujo were useless, and he then gave up the idea and devoted himself to his profession.

The examination of the alleged revolutionist will be continued.

## CHAMBERLAIN 75 YEARS OLD

Veteran English Statesman Gets World-wide Congratulations.

Birmingham, July 8.—Joseph Chamberlain celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday at his home, Highbury, to-day. The veteran statesman was the recipient of world-wide congratulations. His health is fairly good, the improvement noted on his return from the Riviera being maintained.

DOCKYARD STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Eng., July 8.—The dockyard employees and the tobacco warehousemen went on strike to-day.

## BOURSE CONTINUES HEAVY

Paris Prices Rally on Improvement in Agadir News.

Paris, July 8.—The Bourse is suffering not only from the depression caused by the Agadir affair but also from feverish speculations in Russian industrial stocks. Government bonds are firmer to-day owing to government declarations showing a complete understanding between France, England and Russia in regard to German intervention in Morocco. The Bourse continues heavy, with very little business.

## BUDDING ACTORS FEW

French Conservatoire Trials Give Poor Results This Year.

Paris, July 8.—The annual public competition trials of pupils of the Conservatoire in opera, opera comique, tragedy and comedy before a jury composed of the leading dramatists and critics, in the presence of an audience of two thousand at the Odéon, have lasted during the week and give a poorer result than any other year on record.

The trend of opinion consequently is now in favor of suppressing altogether these public competition trials, which are no real test of a pupil's talent and are distorted in their results by violent disputes and roars between hot-headed partisans of each competitor.

There is no pupil of real talent this year in any class. The opera singers, male and female, are below mediocrity. No young actor or actress of tragedy has been produced of more than commonplace qualities, and the only young comedians or comedienne worthy of mention are Robert Got, nineteen years of age, son of Got, the famous actor of the Théâtre Français, who died ten years ago, and Mlle. Borelli and Ducou, two bright and clever actresses of light comedy, aged respectively twenty-two and twenty-four years.

## RICH FIND IN EXCAVATION

Greek Temple Unearthed Containing Ex Voto Offerings.

Paris, July 8.—An archaeological discovery of great importance has just been communicated to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres by the Duc de Loubat, whose excavations, carried on during the last twelve years in the island of Delos, sacred to the twin deities Apollo and Diana, have yielded results of highest value.

The latest discovery has been made under his auspices by Pierre Roussel, of the French School of Athens, who dug into a subterranean temple containing archaic inscriptions and more than two hundred ex voto offerings, comprising Corinthian, Rhodian and Attic vases and statuettes in bronze, terra cotta and marble, all of the finest design and workmanship.

Roussel, following up this great find in the direction of Professor Eugene Hellwig, also unearthed a small chapel bearing inscriptions proving that the temple discovered by him was consecrated to the worship of the mother of the gods during the sixth century before the Christian era.

The Duc de Loubat was warmly congratulated by his learned colleagues.

## NICARAGUA WILL PAY

Military Debts from Last Revolution To Be Wiped Out.

Port Limon, Costa Rica, June 29 (via New Orleans, July 8).—Information has just reached here that the present government of Nicaragua intends to pay the military bills incurred during the recent revolution. Don José Cabezas, manager of the Pacific Railway, owned and operated by the government, lent the Conservative party a large amount of money during 1908, for which he holds "paper."

When Estrada triumphed at Bluefields he pledged his word that Cabezas would be paid. President Diaz, who recently succeeded Estrada, says that he will make good the latter's promise, and has already made two payments, aggregating about \$15,000.

New Orleans, July 8.—Ernesto Fernandez, a member of the Cabinet of Juan Estrada, when the latter was at the head of the Nicaraguan government, arrived here last night, accompanied by Umberto Pazos Diaz, nephew of Adolfo Diaz, now president of Nicaragua. Fernandez will go from here to Washington and later to New York. He says politics has nothing to do with his visit.

Washington, July 8.—The gunboat Vicksburg relieved the Yorktown at Corinto, Nicaragua. With reports of threatened trouble there American officials deem it advisable to increase their watch. In addition to the internal disturbances there are reports of external intrigues against Nicaragua.

## VITTOZZI'S PAPERS EXAMINED

Priest Had 1,000 Letters from Criminals Asking Protection.

Viterbo, Italy, July 8.—The court and jury which are hearing the trial of the Camorrista charged with the murder of Genaro Cuocolo and his wife were occupied to-day with an examination of papers and personal belongings seized by the authorities at the home of Ciro Vittorzi, the priest, known as the "guardian angel of the Camorra," is one of the defendants in the present case, and, beyond being accused of membership in the criminal organization, is charged with having falsely denounced Tommaso de Angelis and Gaetano Amodeo, innocent men, in order to protect the assassins of the Cuocolos.

When Enrico Alfano and his associates were first arrested they were released on the representations of Vittorzi, who said he had learned of their innocence and the guilt of others in the confessional. This intervention permitted Alfano to escape to the United States, where, however, he fell into the hands of the New York detective, Lieutenant Joseph Petrosino.

The exhibit included a sword cane, revolvers, 100 letters of exchange, a thousand letters from criminals asking for protection, a letter from Maria Bartolotti and 15 illustrated postcards which the prosecution described as obscene.

Maria Bartolotti is believed by some to be a close friend of the priest, while, according to others, Vittorzi acted as the woman's agent in lending her money. Confronted by these exhibits intended to establish his character, Vittorzi defended his possession of the letters. Regarding the communications from criminals, he said that he considered it the duty of his ministry to assist sinners, including the criminals who had applied to him for help.

Among Vittorzi's effects were also found two hundred letters from various clerics and officials of the law courts, complaining that money promised them had not been received. According to the state, the priest was in the habit of bribing to court officers in order to obtain light sentences for convicted criminals with whom he was associated. It is expected that the revelations along this line will be scandalous.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose ex-

## REJOICINGS IN DUBLIN

King's Visit Imparts Brilliance to Season in Irish Capital.

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## NATIVE LOYALTY STIRRED

Programme Tactfully Arranged to Avoid Stirring Up Religious Feeling.

London, July 8.—The royal visit to Ireland has opened with a mixed programme—naval honors, military parade, social functions and holiday sport. Home Rule agitators have shown some signs of resentment, but the protests of a few irreconcilable officials have not interfered with the popular rejoicings in Kingstown and Dublin.

Although King George is considered a more downright Tory than Gladstone's friend, King Edward, was before him, a hearty welcome has been accorded the new sovereign, especially at Trinity College and at the Phoenix Park races.

The dinner party at the Castle to-night will be followed next week by a court levee, a state banquet, a garden party and other social functions. Both the King and the Queen will attend the Leopardstown races and visit the hospitals, and the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary will be prominent figures in appealing to home loving instincts.

To Dignify Irish Tradition. The chapter of the Order of St. Patrick, with investitures, will tend to dignify the Irish tradition of knighthood, and the reviews, inspections and presentations of the colors of the various forces will offer much entertainment to a pleasure loving populace.

The programme has been arranged and revised by Lord Aberdeen and Augustine Birrell most tactfully so as to please everybody and stimulate loyalty while avoiding any stirring up of religious feeling.

The presence of the royal visitors has imparted brilliancy to the Dublin season. Viscount Iveagh, the Earl of Pembroke and Lord Walker are among the few peers with residences in the Irish capital, and Viscount Powerscourt, Lord Ardilaun, the Earl of Meath, Lord O'Brien, Viscount Monck and half a dozen more peers are within automobiling distance.

As the court functions will be attended by all Irish peers and swarms of smart people, the hotels are crowded, and the demand for apartments has been greater than for many years. This royal presence implies good business for tradesmen and prosperity for the racecourses.

## Investiture in Carnarvon.

The investiture of the Prince of Wales in Carnarvon, which will be the principal event of the royal visit to Wales, is a unique event that has stimulated the inventive powers of Heralds' College. This is the first investiture which has taken place in Welsh territory in six centuries, and the ceremony of recognition of the title when it has taken place at Lincoln, Chester, Westminster or Windsor has been simple.

A precedent will be set for an impressive function with thronged monarchs in the procession, with heralds and standard-bearers, the personal investiture of the Prince by the King with the mantle, sword, coronet, ring and golden verge, the presentation from three points in the castle and a short religious service.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had a back seat at the coronation, will be the principal supporter of the Crown as Constable of Carnarvon, and strong appeals will be made to Welsh pride. The Prime Minister will be present, with Augustine Birrell and Winston Churchill, while bishops will be prominent figures. It will be essentially a Nonconformist fête, however, with music by a well trained choir of Welsh singers.

Dublin, July 8.—King George received a loyal welcome to Dublin to-day. The King, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, arrived at Kingstown Harbor on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert last night and to-day entered the capital, where they were received by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and other officials.

The King, living up to his reputation for wanting to see all parts of the empire and every phase of life in it, spent one of the busiest days of his life looking over the city. After attending several functions, this afternoon he drove to Phoenix Park to see the race for the King's Cup. All along the route and at the track he was enthusiastically cheered. He arrived just in time to see Richard Croker's Beniamin win the fourth race and hear the former Tammany chief vociferously cheered.

Among the other affairs the King attended was the opening of the play centre in the poorest and roughest district in Dublin. It was a time of the greatest anxiety for the police, who had several encounters with the crowds. In one case a sergeant's arm was broken. Troops were brought up, but they were not required.

As soon as the King appeared the people, who are perhaps the poorest of his subjects, were carried away with enthusiasm and gave him by far the most cordial reception of the day. Men and women who had been jeering the police and soldiers broke into hearty cheers, which continued throughout the district. The King and Queen, although tired, showed great pleasure at this occasion, which in a measure was unexpected in that quarter.

The town hall had been prettily decorated by a non-political committee supported by citizens. The Nationalists adopted a passively friendly attitude and did not participate in the official receptions and did not interfere with the same. They decorated their premises always, however, with the Irish flag. If more than one flag was shown the second was the American emblem, so there was a liberal display of the Stars and Stripes. In the general decoration there was a discreet mingling of orange and green.

The police kept quietly in the background, the soldiers doing the work ordinarily entrusted to the police force. There was little of this work to be done, as order reigned everywhere.

The attitude of the people was well expressed by a banner stretched outside the City Council hall at Fenchurch, a suburb of the capital, which refused to present an official address to the King, reading: "Welcome. We Want Home Rule."

The King's reply to the address presented upon his landing at Kingstown, in which he said: "I and the Queen hastened our visit to the Irish people, in whose welfare our interest is deep and abiding," has the effect of establishing an immediate friendship between the majesties and the men lining the streets.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose ex-

## FUNERAL OF MARIA PIA

Condolences Include Message from Portuguese Republicans.

Turn, July 8.—The funeral of the late Queen Dowager of Portugal, Maria Pia, today was witnessed by 20,000 persons. King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena, the Duke of Oporto, Prince Louis Napoleon, Princess Letitia, stepmother of the Duke of the Abruzzi, and the Crown Prince of Bulgaria were present, in addition to many of the Italian princely and aristocratic representatives. The Austrian Ambassador represented Emperor Francis Joseph.

Many messages of condolence have been received from Portugal, including one from the republicans.

## PARIS MOTOR CAB STRIKES

Unpopular Tax on French Benzol May Have Disastrous Results.

Paris, June 28. The recent strikes of the Paris motor cab drivers may affect the automobile industry abroad as well as in Paris. They were the only popular strikes in Paris for many a year. They opened the question of competition between the two principal motor fuels now used in France, the petrol essence, which comes mostly from the United States and Russia, and the benzol, a mixture of hydrocarbons of the benzene series obtained in the refinement of coal tar and produced in France.

Owing to the exorbitant price in Paris of petrol essence from the United States, which within the city limits is subjected to a tax (municipal petrol and customs duties) which amounts to 120 per cent ad valorem, the use of "essence" is out of the question for motor cabs and motor buses, which must run at cheap fares. The American petroleum essence costs in Paris \$11 a hectolitre. Owing to this prohibitive price, French chemists set to work to find a cheap motor fuel. They succeeded in manufacturing a benzol from French coal tar, an excellent substitute of petrol essence, and which was obtained at a total cost of only \$4 a hectolitre, and after being subjected to the national and municipal tax duties was sold in Paris for \$7.20 a hectolitre.

Suddenly, and without the slightest explanation, M. Schœve, the Prefect of the Seine, and the board of aldermen of Paris issued a decree increasing the city petrol dues on benzol by \$1.05, which at once brought up the price within the city limits to \$8.25. This was a terrible blow to the taxicab drivers, because by the terms of their contracts with the motor companies they are allowed 27 per cent of the fares received, or must supply their own fuel. The new city tax thus takes \$1.14 out of the earnings of the cab driver.

The natural solution would be for the cab companies to increase their fares accordingly. But this is impossible, because the companies are by law limited to a maximum tariff per kilometre. Three years of experience have resulted in a cheap tariff that suits the public demand and is based on the present model of motor cab, which is constructed especially to meet the conditions of the most economical horsepower, and capacity calculated upon the average daily consumption of benzol at a given price. All sorts of vague and mysterious reasons are given for the unpopular increased taxation of the native benzol fuel. Cheap motor cab fares in Paris must come to an end unless this tax is diminished.

Automobiles in Paris are already taxed more heavily than in any other city in Europe or the United States. It is interesting to note that the taxes in Paris on a motor car of 16 horsepower, doing on an average thirty kilometres a day, amount to \$182.20 a year. According to calculations made at the Automobile Club of France, an automobile of the same power and accomplishing the same average daily distance is taxed for fuel expenses only \$4.20 in New York, \$13.40 in London and \$31 in Brussels. Moreover, the present condition of the streets in Paris is so bad that the popular red taxicabs in London use up the same quantity of pneumatic tires in a hundred miles that the Paris motor cab requires for doing only a hundred kilometres, or a little over sixty-two statute miles. That is to say, the wear and tear on pneumatic tires is over 60 per cent greater in Paris than in London.

Considered from still another point of view, it is calculated that the same motor car, owing to the greater amount of obstacles to traffic in the French capital, needs in Paris 30 per cent more fuel a kilometre than in London. The French benzol, so popular with the Paris motorists, is extracted by means of distillation from coal tar at a comparatively low temperature, and contains quantities of toluene, xylene and other hydrocarbons, in proportions ascertained by careful experiments, all based on the cheap price of the product, now suddenly turned topsy-turvy by the unpopular tax imposed by the city of Paris. The French benzol is said by motorists who use it to be almost as good for practical purposes as the American petrol essence, except that its consumption is slightly more rapid.

C. I. B.

## CROP OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA

Satisfactory, but Conditions Inferior to Those of a Year Ago.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—The statistical committee of the central government announced that the crop outlook on June 11 was satisfactory, but conditions inferior to those of a year ago. Of the prominent wheat provinces Kuban and Kherson are unsatisfactory. The Baltic and Caspian provinces, better than satisfactory in 1910, are now good. In twenty-six provinces wheat is satisfactory in eleven provinces and good in nineteen.

## POPE INQUIRES FOR PRESIDENT

Discusses American Affairs at Private Audience with Mr. Lewis.

Rome, July 8.—On the occasion of a private audience which he gave to-day to James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, and Mrs. Lewis's mother, Mrs. G. B. Douglas, of Georgia, the Pope spoke of American affairs and asked particularly regarding President Taft's health. He said that he remembered the kindly manners of Mr. Taft and was here in connection with Philippine affairs.

## VETO SOLUTION TO WAIT

No Action on Parliament Bill Till King Returns to London.

London, July 8.—No action will be taken to put an end to the crisis in the relations of the two houses of Parliament until the King's return from Ireland and Scotland. The amended Parliament bill enters upon its report stage too late next week for the following week to take place until the following week. A fortnight's delay may suffice for the arrangement of a settlement on the lines of Lord Newton's amendment, which provides a guarantee that the legislative powers of the Lords shall not be further impaired by the mechanism of a Parliament bill before the next general election. All other amendments will be swept aside, with the possible exception of Lord Peel's, for relieving the Speaker of the sole responsibility of deciding the precise scope of money bills.

That the government will be prepared to offer the peers security against additional encroachments upon their powers without the sanction of the general electorate is an elastic conjecture based upon Lord Morley's amiable reference to Lord Newton's reasonable and justifiable proposal, but it is evident from the comments of the press on both sides that a temporary settlement of this kind would be preferred by Radicals and moderate Tories alike to a prolongation of the hopeless struggle and the grotesque creation of hundreds of peers.

Lord Newton has made a more brilliant reputation as a wit than as a statesman, but it now seems not unlikely that he may prove a practical politician in opening the bridge in the rear, over which the peers may retreat in dignity and without disorder.

A political truce is highly desirable if not indispensable when the most brilliant monarch in Europe is deliberately taking advantage of the preoccupation of both England and of France with the domestic issues of political partisans.

After the foolish chatter over the Declaration of London we have now a real danger to face in the projected establishment of a naval station on the Moroccan coast, where British commerce on many important trade routes could be intercepted by German cruisers in times of war.

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary have not allowed themselves to be beguiled by the cuckoo songs from Berlin, but have set their faces sternly against the partition of Morocco and the acquisition of a German naval station.

If they are strongly supported by the French government, the Spanish intrigues with Germany may be counteracted and a conference for revising the Algeiras agreement in accordance with the Kaiser's wishes prevented. The Moroccan affair will be King George's first serious diplomatic bout with his clever and resourceful cousin, who found a successful rival when King Edward came to the throne.

## WHAT GERMANY WANTS

Protracted "Conversations" on Morocco Probably an Object.

Paris, July 8.—The international moves and "conversations" elicited by the sudden intervention of Germany in Morocco are likely to last a long time, and this seems to be exactly what German diplomacy wants.

On the other hand, a perfect understanding exists between France, England and Russia, all three being agreed that the intervention of Germany can neither affect the integrity of Moroccan territory nor modify existing treaties.

On this basis both France and England are willing to enter into negotiations with Germany and discuss compensations for Germany elsewhere than in Morocco.

## AMERICANS IN PICCADILLY

London's Oversea Visitors Filling Hotels and Theatres.

London, July 8.—There have been two great musters of Americans at Dorchester House this week, and there are signs that the onrush of visitors and tourists is increasing rather than subsiding. The coronation was a temporary barricade that kept them out, and now they are in full possession of the hotels, the theatres and the streets.

## PENNSYLVANIANS IN FORCE

Naval Architects, Race Congress Men and Yale and Harvard Sportsmen Also There.

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## MEXICO'S FINANCES GOOD

Cash Reserves More than 62,000,000 Pesos.

Exports for June Total 22,000,000 Pesos, Showing War Hindered Trade Little.

From a Special Correspondent of The Tribune. Mexico City, July 8.—Figures furnished to the Tribune correspondent to-day by Ernesto Madero, Minister of Finance, shows the Mexican provisional government ended the first month of its administration with a cash reserve of more than 62,000,000 pesos, substantially the same amount as was turned over to his successor by former Minister Limantour upon his retirement from office.

Despite the unsettled conditions consequent upon the revolution the revenue for June is sufficiently large to take care of a large sum for extraordinary expenditures without forcing the government to draw upon its cash reserve. During June about 10,500,000 pesos were expended on obligations contracted on account of the revolution and 8,000,000 pesos for arms and munitions of war ordered during the last week of the former administration.

The expense of disarming and disbanded revolutionary forces is covered by 2,500,000 pesos. This sum includes the paying off of approximately 30,000 troops and buying their rifles. Most of these men returned to their homes. A few thousand have been mustered into provisional commands for the preservation of order in the different sections.

Expenditures to date virtually conclude all disbursements that must be made from the national treasury because of the revolution.

Exports for June totalled 22,000,000 pesos, which is significant as indicating to what a comparatively slight extent the war interfered with various enterprises engaged in the production of mineral and other products marketed outside Mexico.

## Mineral Exports Large.

The mineral exports for July and August will probably be abnormally large on account of the shipment of huge quantities of bullion accumulated while the revolution was in progress.

The government's financial statement for June was received with great interest and satisfaction by representatives of many United States and European financial institutions who have been sent here to observe conditions and watch developments under the new regime.

Several to-day cable their principal an optimistic report and denied rumors affecting the stability of various banking institutions which have caused some unfounded uneasiness among foreign holders of the securities of these institutions.

The country is almost completely pacified, and there are no present indications of any serious resistance to the federal authority, implying full harmony between De la Barra and Madero.

That the reports that De la Barra is not to be Foreign Minister in Madero's Cabinet after the election are groundless may be positively stated.

The policy of the government regarding the administration of the national railways is unaltered in any important regard. Changes in the board probably will be made gradually until the personnel is entirely new, and it is a question if any new directors, save in place of those who have gone abroad, will be named before the annual meeting in October.

## Oil Company's Business.

The rumored substitution of J. N. Galbraith, head of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company's Mexican business, and H. H. Hansen, local manager of the International Banking Corporation, is not significant, except as indicating the desire of Henry Clay Pierce to substitute new men for the two representatives he himself has had on the board. It is stipulated in the bylaws that Pierce, as the largest individual holder in the merger line shares, shall have the privilege of naming two directors. E. N. Brown, the president, will remain as director and also as president, if he desires.

The government has not the slightest intention of dissolving the merger. The lines are profitable and meeting all their obligations without calling upon the government guarantee.

Great interest is expressed here in the object of the negotiation between Lord Cowdray, owner of the Pearson oil interests in Mexico, and the group of American oil capitalists headed by John W. Gates. I believe that the company is not planning to sell, but design to organize an American holding company for his Mexican oil interests. The advantages of the plan are obvious in the unlikely event of efforts begun by future administrations in Mexico to impair the value of the Cowdray holdings by adverse legislative action.

## MADERO TO DROP GOMEZ

Mexico Secretary of the Interior About to Resign.

Mexico City, July 8.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez will resign in a few days as Secretary of the Interior, according to a statement made to-day by Francisco I. Madero. Upon him has fallen the responsibility of restoring normal conditions in the various states, and his alleged failure to do this promptly has given a faction of the Maderistas an opportunity to demand his removal.

It is also charged by this faction that Gomez has been too lax in permitting adherents of the old regime, or "viejitos," to continue to draw government salaries. This opposition in the ranks of Francisco I. Madero is growing rapidly. That Dr. Vasquez Gomez will cease to hold the portfolio of the Department of Education is also rumored. This week he resumed the practice of medicine.

He was Madero's running mate in the Presidential campaign last year, and it has been assumed he would be on the same ticket as a candidate for Vice-President this fall. Madero to-night insisted that his relations with the Vasquez brothers were as friendly as ever.

## SALGADO'S MEN SURRENDER.

Mexico City, July 8.—Reports received to-day of the clash in Aguila yesterday between the forces of General Figueroa, chief of the rurales, and General Salgado indicate that the encounter followed an effort to arrest Aguila. His followers, bearing of the order for his arrest, attacked Figueroa's men, formerly their companions in the revolution. The fighting lasted three hours, ending with the surrender of the greater part of Salgado's men. No more than ten were killed, but many were wounded.

## "GENERAL" MOSBY INDICTED.

Los Angeles, July 8.—The federal grand jury indicted to-day "General" Jack Mosby, a leader of the Mexican insurgents in Lower California, on a charge of violating neutrality laws. "General" Rhys Price and Ricardo Flores Magon were indicted on the same charge.

## MINERS LOCKED OUT IN NORWAY.

Christiania, Norway, July